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Soviet Says Carter Will Drop Détente for Military Might

By ANTHONY AUSTIN
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MOSCOW, Jan. 19 — Pravda, the Soviet Communist Party paper, warned today that what it termed the new "Carter doctrine" being planned in Washington confronted the world with the prospect of a "complex period" in international relations.

The article was presented as an advance critique of the speech to be given by President Carter on Wednesday, when, the paper said, he was expected to proclaim "his own doctrine" for American foreign policy for the 1980's.

The whole trend of recent years, Pravda said, makes it clear that it is going to be a doctrine of military power to block social changes around the world that hamper the unrestricted access of "American monopolies" to oil and other raw materials.

The paper said that the evident policy switch by Washington from seeking the limitation of arms to a new round in the military race was pushing the world toward a "slippery and dangerous path." Moreover, the paper added, "a dangerous situation has arisen as a result of the machinations of aggressive imperialist

forces and their accomplices" in Southwest Asia and other areas.

In an article over the signature of A. Petrov, which is a pseudonym used for particularly authoritative statements of the Soviet position on foreign affairs, Pravda said:

"United States policy is in a feverish state. American emissaries are dashing about the world, twisting arms to make their allies join in an appearance of a united anti-Soviet front."

However, the paper said, "the United States already finds itself in the unenviable position of a state that is trying to stamp out the fruit of détente against the wishes of the world's peoples."

Says 'Blackmail' Will Fail

Implying that the United States might find it difficult to bend its allies to its will, the article concluded by citing President Leonid I. Brezhnev's statement in an interview with Pravda a week ago. The Soviet leader said then that détente, with its "deep roots," had "every chance of remaining the leading tendency in relations among governments."

In any event, Pravda said, the American leaders' campaign of pressure

against Moscow was bound to fail. "Experience should have taught them that it is useless to try to talk with the Soviet Union in the language of force, or to resort to blackmail, including economic blackmail, against our country," Pravda declared. "No one has ever succeeded in this."

According to the Pravda analysis, the so-called Carter doctrine suffered a major setback in Afghanistan even while the policy was being formed. Pravda said that soon after the Afghan Communist Party seized power in April 1978 the Americans sought to use "interventionist forces" to "put an end to the revolutionary changes" and "throw the country back into the dark middle ages."

This explained, the paper said, the "noise and ferocity" in the United States when the arrival of Soviet troops frustrated Washington's plan to overthrow the Kabul Government and turn Afghanistan into an American base, with "American military installations turned toward the Soviet Union, in place of those lost in Iran."

Pravda charged that "tens of thousands" of mercenaries armed with American and Chinese weapons were still being trained and sent into Afghanistan by instructors from Washington and Peking, with the direct involvement of the Central Intelligence Agency and the State Department.

Amin Again Linked to C.I.A.

The paper repeated an allegation that President Hafizullah Amin, who was killed at the time of the Dec. 27 coup in Kabul, was a C.I.A. agent.

"The President in his speeches pretends not to know about any external aggression," Pravda said. "He would prefer aggression, when carried out by mercenaries, to be called something else."

But the world's peoples, the paper said, have not forgotten that "mercenaries hired by the imperialist circles of the United States strangled the freedom of Guatemala," were thrown against "freedom-loving Cuba," crushed "democracy in Chile," tried to suppress the revolution in Vietnam before direct American intervention and were "sent against the peoples of nations in Africa."

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